

A. DANNHÄUSER

Solfège des Solfèges

Translated by
J. H. CORNELL

IN THREE BOOKS

Book I — Library Vol. 1289

Book II — Library Vol. 1290

→ Book III — Library Vol. 1291

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SOLFÈGE des SOLFEGES.

Andantino. (♩ = 116) ^{3^d} Volume.

3

G. C. ⁹

1. 

⁹The initials set at the head of each piece indicate the author's name: - Rod., Rodolphe; H.L., Henri Lemoine; G. C., G. Carulli; Schnei., Schneitzhoeffter.

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Andantino. (♩ = 42)

L E O.

2.

p *mf* *p* *cresc.* *p* *cresc.* *f* *mf* *p* *cresc.* *f*

Moderato. (♩ = 76)

ROD.

3.

3.

mf

mf

a tempo.

rallent.

dim

Adagio. (♩ = 48)

GASPARINI.

4. *mf*

Larghetto. (♩ = 66)

RAUZZINI.

5. *p* *mf* *cre*

scen - do *f*

dimin. - - *p* *a tempo.*

cresc. *un poco animato.*

riten. *p*

mf *mf*

Andantino. (♩ = 66)

SCHNEI.

6.

f

3 *3* *3* *3*

Allegro moderato. (♩ = 108)

ROD.

7

mf

cresc.

f

dimin.

mf

f

8.

Andante. (♩ = 72)

p

ROD

mf
tranquillo.
sf *poco cresc.*
p
cresc. *f*

Andantino. (♩. = 48)

ROD.

9. *p*

f
 1. 2.

mf

seen do *f*

cre-

Allegro moderato. (♩ = 96)

H. L.

10. *f*

mf *f* *p* *p* *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *p* *p* *poco riten.* *f a tempo.* *p* *p* *sf*

Andante giusto. (♩ = 72)

RIGHINI.

11.

6 6

cresc. **f**

1

f

Cantabile. (♩ = 92)

SACCHINI.

12. **p**

p

un poco cre - scen -

do

mf

cre - - - - - scen - - do

p

p



Lessons on changing clefs, with the G-clef and F-clef.

Moderato. ($\text{♩} = 88$)

ROD.

13.



Musical score for a piece, likely a sonata or concerto, featuring a series of staves with treble and bass clefs. The music includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *poco animato*.

Andantino. (♩ : 104)

D. ALBERTI.

14.

Musical score for a piece by D. Alberti, marked *Andantino* and *14.*. The score is in 3/8 time and features a series of staves with treble and bass clefs. The music includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* and *mf*.

Musical score for a piece in D major, 4/4 time. The score consists of seven staves. The first staff is a treble clef, and the remaining six are bass clefs. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

15. *Andante moderato.* ($\text{♩} = 69$) SCHNEI.

Musical score for a piece in B-flat major, 4/4 time, marked "Andante moderato." with a tempo of 69 beats per minute. The score consists of four staves. The first staff is a treble clef, and the remaining three are bass clefs. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first staff is marked "mf".

Lento e cantabile. ($\text{♩} = 56$)

H.L.

16. *dolce* *cresc.* *p* *cresc.* *f* *p* *cresc.* *do* *dolce.* *pp* *riten.*

Allegro moderato. ($\text{♩} = 84$)

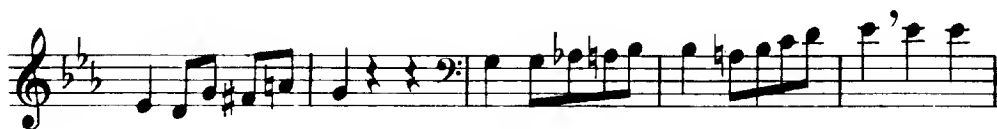
ROD.

17. *f*

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece. It consists of ten systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). The piece appears to be in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation is dense, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo. There are also some slurs and ties indicating phrasing. The page is numbered '1' in the top left corner.

Moderato. (♩ = 108)

SCHNEI.



The C-clef on the First Line, employed for the Soprano Voice.

19

Comparison of the C-clef of the first line with the G-clef on the second.

Exercises within the compass of the Soprano Voice.

Let the pupil name the notes, and afterwards sol-fa them if it be judged necessary. In this case let a measure of two beats be beaten to each note.

19. Moderato. ($\text{♩} = 48$)

p Fine.

1. re 2. re

Allegro moderato (♩ = 88)

ROD.

20. *f e risoluto.*

sol do *fa* *do* *mi* *sol do*

sol *mi* *do* *re* *do* *fa* *mi* *sol*

do *sol* *do* *re* *do* *sol* *mi* *do* *sol*

fa *mi* *mi* *la* *re* *sol* *do* *sol* *mi* *sol* *do*

fa *do* *mi* *sol do* *sol* *do* *re*

Allegretto. (♩ = 84)

ROD.

21. *a tempo.*

sol do *fa*

do *fa* *re* *si* *si*

sol do sol *a tempo.* *sol do*

mf *poco riten.* *f*

la re si *si* *sol do sol* *poco riten.*

a tempo *sol* *la re si* *sol*

f

Moderato. (♩ = 112)

ROD

22.

mf *mi la do re do* *sol si do mi si*

Andantino. (♩ = 72)

ROD.

23.

mf *p*

Andante. (♩ = 92)

ROD.

24.

p con espress. *cresc.* *mf*

Andante. (♩ = 84)

ROD.

25. *dolce.*

mf

f

p

Allegro. (♩ = 96)

ROD.

26. *f*

mf

cre - scen - do

1 2

Allegretto. (♩ = 69)

ROD.

27. *mf*

p

mf *p*

Allegretto. (♩. = 92)

grazioso.

ROD.

28. *mf*

f *sf* *mf*

cre - seen - do

Allegro moderato. (♩ = 63)

ROD.

29. *mf*

tr *mf* *cresc.* *f*

Andante. (♩ = 84)

ROD.

30. 

Allegro moderato. (♩ = 120)

ROD.

31. 

Moderato. (♩ = 116)

R O D.

32. 

Andante grazioso. (♩ = 58)

H. L.

33. *dolce.*

f

dolce. *cre -*

scen - do dimin

ring ring p

rallent. dolce

p

a tempo.

poco riten.

dim. pp

Allegro deciso. (♩ = 96)

R.D.

34.

Musical score for voice and piano, starting at measure 34. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/8. The score consists of 12 staves. The piano part is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The voice part is written in a single staff. Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, and accents. The lyrics are "cre - scen - do".

Allegro moderato. (♩ = 108)

RIGHINI.

35. *f e deciso.*

f

mf

cresc.

più dolce.

p

f

f



Lessons on changing clefs, with the G - clef, the F-clef, and the C-clef on the first line.

Andante. ($\text{♩} = 69$)

SCHN.



Andante cantabile. ($\text{♩} = 100$)

PEREZ.



cre - scen - do

dolce.

38. *Largo.* ($\text{♩} = 78$) *N. CONFORTO.*

mf sostenuto.

Musical score for a piece in B-flat major, 3/4 time, by J.C. Bach. The score consists of seven staves. The first six staves are in B-flat major (two flats). The seventh staff is in B-flat major with a key signature change to one flat (B-flat major). The piece features various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.

Andantino con espress. ($\text{♩} = 80$)

J. C. BACH.

39. p

Musical score for a piece in D major, 3/4 time, by J.C. Bach. The score consists of five staves. The first four staves are in D major (two sharps). The fifth staff is in D major with a key signature change to one sharp (D major). The piece features various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.

This page of musical notation, numbered 33, presents a complex piece in D major. The score is written for a single melodic line, alternating between treble and bass clefs across ten staves. The time signature is highly variable, frequently changing between 12/8, 9/8, and 6/8. The notation is characterized by a high density of sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often grouped in beams. Frequent use of slurs and ties connects notes across measures, creating a sense of continuous, flowing motion. Several measures include musical ornaments, such as grace notes and trills, which add a decorative quality to the melody. The key signature of one sharp (F#) is consistently maintained throughout the piece. The overall texture is intricate, with many rapid passages and complex rhythmic patterns that suggest a virtuosic or technically demanding performance.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various dynamics, articulations, and a first ending bracket.

Staff 1: Bass clef, starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents.

Staff 2: Treble clef, starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.

Staff 3: Treble clef, starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, then a forte (*f*) dynamic, and ends with a first ending bracket labeled "1".

Staff 4: Bass clef, starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents.

Staff 5: Bass clef, continues the melody from Staff 4 with slurs and accents.

Staff 6: Treble clef, starts with a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking, followed by a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents.

Staff 7: Treble clef, starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents.

Staff 8: Bass clef, starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents.

Staff 9: Bass clef, starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking, then a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents.

Staff 10: Bass clef, starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents.

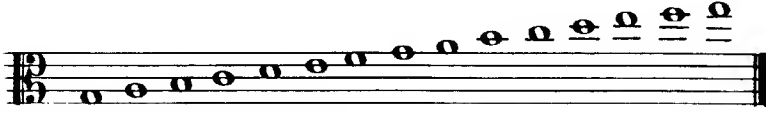


42. *Andante.* (♩ = 50) *SCHNEL.*
p e ben egualmente.

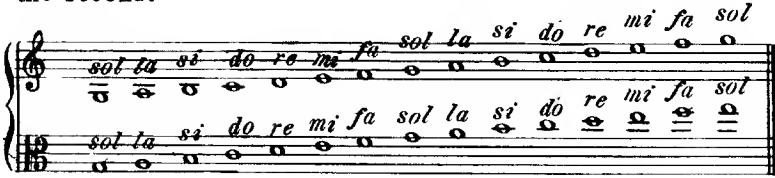


This page of musical notation, numbered 38, consists of ten staves of music. The notation is written in a standard musical style with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The staves alternate between treble and bass clefs. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various rests. The notation is written in a standard musical style with a clear staff and a key signature of one sharp.

The C-clef, on the Third Line,
employed for the Contralto Voice, the Alto Trombone, and the Tenor Violin.

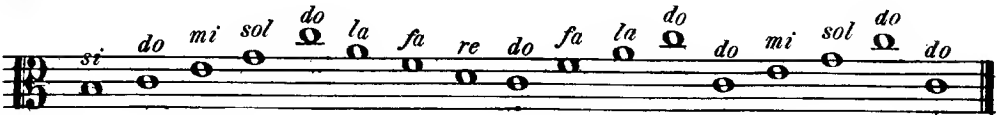
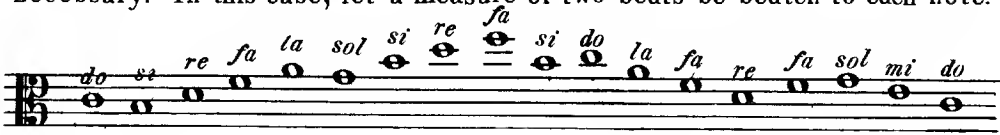


Comparison of the C-clef on the third line with the G-clef on the second.



Exercises within the compass of the Soprano Voice.

Let the pupil name the notes and afterwards sol-fa them if it be judged necessary. In this case, let a measure of two beats be beaten to each note.



Moderato. (♩ = 80)

ROD



Andante. (♩ = 69)

ROD.

44. *fa do sol la fa do fu*
p
do sol mi sol do la fa
p
fa la si do sol do fu si sol
re fa do fa fa la si sol
mf cresc. f

Andantino. (♩ = 54)

ROD

45. *re sol mi la re*
p
sol si sol re fa
do mi si re do si re
p
mi si re la re
sol re sol si mi riten. re re
mi do re
Fine. p
la re

Moderato. (♩ = 63)

LEO.

46. *p*

mf

p

cresc.

p

rallent.

Allegro moderato. (♩ = 116)

G. C.

47. *mf*

cresc. *f*

p

f *ff*

mf

p

cresc. *ff*

Moderato. (♩ = 60)

SCARLATTI.

48. *p*

A page of musical notation for a single melodic line in 13/8 time. The notation consists of 12 staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece includes various dynamics and articulations:

- Staff 2: *mf*
- Staff 3: *dimin.*, *p*
- Staff 4: *cresc.*
- Staff 5: *dimin.*
- Staff 6: *f*, *dimin.*
- Staff 7: *p*
- Staff 8: *f*, *dimin.*, *p*
- Staff 9: *mf*
- Staff 10: *cresc.*
- Staff 11: *f*, *rallent.*

Andante. (♩ = 48)

SCHNEI.

49. 

p *f* *p* *cresc.* *f* *p* *pp*

Moderato. (♩ = 69)

SCHNEI.

50. 

p *pp*

p *f*

p *ff*

p

f

p

f

p

dimin. e rallent.

Allegro! ($\text{♩} = 66$)

51. 

Lessons on changing clefs, with the G-clef, the F-clef, and the C-clefs on the first and third lines.

Moderato. ($\text{♩} = 88$)

, DURANTE.

52. 

1

rall.

MAZZONI.

Andantino. ($\text{♩} = 96$)

53.

p

p

3

3

3

3

1

p

f

dimin.

p

rallent

Larghetto espressivo. (♩ = 100)

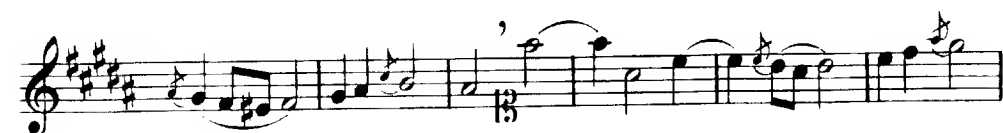
G. C.

54.

Musical score for measures 54-57. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff (bass clef) includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The third staff (bass clef) starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth staff (bass clef) also includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Allegro vivace. (♩ = 63)

Musical score for measures 58-63. The first staff (bass clef) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff (bass clef) includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third staff (treble clef) includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth staff (treble clef) includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fifth staff (treble clef) includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixth staff (bass clef) includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.



This page contains ten staves of musical notation in D major (indicated by two sharps). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics are marked throughout the piece: *f* (forte) appears on the first, fifth, seventh, and eighth staves; *p* (piano) appears on the second, fourth, fifth, sixth, and eighth staves. Articulation marks, specifically accents (^), are present on the final staff. Performance instructions include *cresc.* (crescendo) on the fifth staff, *dimin.* (diminuendo) on the seventh staff, and *Risoluto.* (Resolute) on the final staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Allegro moderato. (♩ = 92)

SCHNEL.

56. 

p

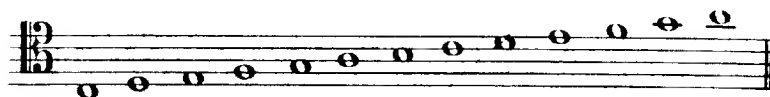
Fine.

p

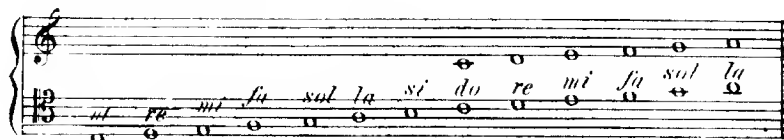
D.C.

The C-clef, on the Fourth Line

employed for the Tenor Voice, the Bassoon, the Tenor Trombone, and the Violoncello.



Notes in the G-clef corresponding to those in the C-clef on the fourth line.



Exercises within the compass of the Soprano Voice.*

Let the pupil name the notes, and afterwards sol-fa them if it be judged necessary. In this case, let a measure of two beats be beaten to each note.



Allegretto. (♩ = 92)

ROD.



* Soprano or contralto voices (of women or children) which have to execute music written in the C-clef on the fourth line, sing the tones an octave higher than their actual notation.

Allegretto. (♩ = 92)

ROD.



Fine.



BOËLY.



la si sol do
re do.
cre - sol
mi sol

Andante sostenuto. (♩ = 54)

H. L.

60.

Andante. (♩ = 63)

61.

p *f* *p* *cresc.* *f* *p* *mf* *rallent.* *p a tempo.* *mf* *f riten.* *p*

Andantino. (♩ = 60)

SCARLATTI.

62.

mf *p* *cresc.* *f*

p *f* *dimin.*

p

cresc. *f*

dimin. *p*

f

p

f *dimin.* *p*

rallent.

This page contains 12 staves of musical notation in 12/8 time. The notation includes various dynamics such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *dimin.* (diminuendo), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *rallent.* (rallentando). The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The notation is written on a single staff with a treble clef.

Andantino. (♩ = 58)

LEO.

63. *p*

p

f *riten.* *p*

f *p*

13/8

rallent.

a tempo.

p

mf

p

f

p

brillante.

Allarg.

f

Vivace ..(♩ = 126)

DURANTE.

64.

p

mf

p *f*

p

cresc. *f*

dimin.

p *f*

Lessons in changing clefs, with the G-clef, the F-clef, and the C-clefs on the first, third, and fourth lines.

Andante espressivo. (♩ = 84)

H. L.

65.

p e dolce.

f sf p e dolce.

sf mf

p rallent. a tempo. p e dolce.

cresc. dimin. e rallent.

f a tempo, ma un poco animato.

ff

mf p con grazia.

Un poco più lento.

mf pp f

Andante. (♩ = 66)

DURANTE.

66

Musical score for measures 66-67 of "DURANTE". The score is written for four staves (bass, alto, tenor, and soprano). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 12/8. The tempo is Andante (♩ = 66). The dynamics are marked as *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *dimin.* (diminuendo), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.

Allegretto grazioso. (♩ = 96)

rallent.

G. C.

67.

Musical score for measures 67-71 of "Allegretto grazioso". The score is written for four staves (bass, alto, tenor, and soprano). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 2/4. The tempo is Allegretto grazioso (♩ = 96). The dynamics are marked as *p e dolce.* (piano e dolce). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.

This page of musical notation is for a piece in 13/8 time, indicated by the '13' over the '8' in the time signature. The key signature consists of one sharp (F#), shown at the beginning of each staff. The notation is written across ten staves, alternating between bass and treble clefs. The melody is highly rhythmic and melodic, featuring many eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several dynamic markings, including 'p' (piano) on the third, sixth, eighth, and ninth staves. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the tenth staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), slurs, and phrasing slurs.